BALKS THE WAR INQUIRY.

WIZNESS WON'T NAME OFFICERS HE SAYS ARE INCOMPETENT.

Lawyer Parrish, Who Was at Camp Wikoff, Kells the Commissioners Their Powers Are Too Limited to Obtain Much Besult -Col. Boosevelt Invited to Testify.

For the first time since the War Investigating Commission started out on its national tour of inquiry it encountered yesterday aftermoon a private citizen who professed to know the names of some officers who were responsible for alleged distress in camp, but refused to reveal their identity so that the commission might make specific charges of pegfor this refusal was that, as the commission power to compe! him to do so, his censure of individual officers might be regarded as an unnecessary gratuity and might cause him trouble

The incident occurred at the close of the commission's third day's session in the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon while Samuel L. Parrish, a lawyer, of 55 West Thirty-third street, was in the witness chair. Parrish said that he had visited Camp Wikoff several times in September last and had slept in the Red Cross tent. He told of his efforts to remove on a steamboat some of the men who were ill in quarters and for whom there were no secommodations; in the hospitals He praised Gen. Shafter's kindness and forethought in issuing orders on his own responsibuity to permit Mr. Parrish and his fellowworkers to remove some of the men who wished to go to private hospitals in Providence, R. I. He said that after the first rush was over the men had all the food and clothing they wished and that he never heard a complaint from any soldier while he was visiting

"I never saw a more uncomplaining set of persons in my life," said Mr. Parrish, "than the American soldiers whom I found in Camp Wikoff, both among the enlisted men and among the officers. But neverthaless they had some cause for complaint, and in the earlier days of the camp they were neglected."

'Do you know," asked Gen. McCook, "of any officer of the army, medical or in the line, that you saw neglecting his duty and not pay-

that you saw neglecting his duty and not paying attention to his men?"

"General, that is a pretty hard question; because if you had the power of unnishment for contempt I would have to answer, and that is the trouble with his commission—a man does not feel he is protected, because everything he says is really volunteer testimony, and therefore"—

Col. Sexton—But you don't need any protection. You are a private citizen.

"Yes, I know, but I know a case there where I think a man was a most improper man to have in a responsible position, and yet I would not like to say so. I don't know that it would do any good. He treated me very nicely personally, and for me to some here and to voluntarily say that I think he was a thoroughly incompetent person—I don't think that would help."

incompetent person—I don't think that would help.

You are acquainted with the facts," said Dr. Conner. "The country is complaining that the Government, and certain officers of the Government, and particularly the Medical Department of the Government, had not been doing its duty. You are familiar with the fact that the commission is appointed without authority to compel you to answer. Do you think it is fair to any parties, to the country, or to us, or to the army, to decline to give us facts that you have and to decline it on the ground that we can't compel you to give it?"

"Where it would compromise my personal relations, which were pleasant, over and against an individual, yes. It seems to me that your commission ought to have been clothed with authority to compel testimony to arrive at the thoroughly satisfactory knowledge of a great many, things that you can't get otherwise, because, as I say, the people feel just as I do. There are undoubtedly hundreds of officers who would be delighted to tell what they know if they could protect themselves by stating that they were compelled to tell what they had to tell."

Dr. Conner—You are the first man who has

to tell."

Dr. Conner—You are the first man who has said to this commission that you decline to give information because you are not compelled to give it. There has been a great outery in this country and all sorts of charges are made and the newspapers are full of the crimes and enormities, and we ask you to ald us in finding out who is at fault, and you reply that you are not compelled to."

sompelled to."

"I am glad that you put that that way, I say that you can't get at the truth there except by a Congressional investigation that has power to compel testimony and punish witnesses for contempt, and I hope the gentlemen ipointing to the reporters) will take that down."

Gen. Beaver—The same officers do not

men ipointing to the reporters) will take that down."

Gen. Beaver—The army officers do not seem to be afraid, and they are the only people that need to shield themselves; because the President of the United States says he will stand by any army officer who tells us all he knows, and we have uniformly said we will stand be tween you, by the authority of the President, and any consequences arising by your telling us all you know. You are a private citizen. Nobody can bring an action against you. There is no libel in it.

"My position is accentuated as showing the necessity of a Longressional investigation."

Col. Sexton—We did not appoint ourselves. Dr. Conner—I would be very glad to hear asything further that you have to say on the subject, although having declined to give the information asked for, that is the end as far as I am concerned."

'I shall have to continue, to decline, " said the witness.

Gen. Beuver—That is your privilers. If

"i shall have to continue, to decline," said the witness.

Gen. Bouver—That is your privilege. If there are other gentlemen like you who want to testify before a Congressional committee and get a tr.p to Washington, you may not have an opportunity to do so. It would be better for you to testify before us now."

"General, if you mean by that that I am personally seeking a trip to Washington at the expense of the Government you do me an injustice"— Gen. Beaver-I don't say that.

Gen. Beaver—I don't say that.

"I consider that a very unfair suggestion, and if you knew a little more about me and my position in this community, and the fact that if I wanted to go to Washington I could do so, I don't think you would make it."

Col. Sexton—This commission has been asked by the President of the United States to find out and fix the responsibility. If officers under the President's commission are responsible, we would like to know that and report that fact to him. There is a way of punishing them under the rules and regulations governing the army of the United States. "How does that help us? If we can reach the person who is responsible, the mere fact that somebody was responsible is no help to us at all."

that somebody was responsible is no help to us at all."

"In regard to that," replied Mr. Parrish. "my idea is that the result will be that the whole systam will be shown to have been wrong, and that the facts that you have got here in the course of your examination, when put into the form of a report, will be of immense service, and enable somebody to intelligently draw a bill for the purpose of reorganizing the army, and I would assist that, which is the great thing I am after."

Gen. Beaver—The unfair position is this, that it leaves every officer who is there subject, at least, to an inference that he is incompetent, and if we can't call on the officers, if we can't have the names of the officers specified, then the responsibility must rest upon all the men."

"I think, with the testimony I have given."

then the responsibility must rest upon all the men."

"I think, with the testimony I have given." said Mr. Farrish in conclusion, "and that with the others you have heard, the responsibility is sufficiently diluted to render it unnecessary to go into particulars."

Prior to Mr. Parrish's testimony the following winesees were examined: Major F. J. Ives, Chief Surgeon of the Third or Provisional Division of the Fifth Army Corps: Dr. Louis A. Stimson of 34 East Thirty-fifth street, B.bert B. Konseveit, Miss Julia Halsted Chudwick of 215 West Fifty-fourth street, and Dr. William Cilman. Thompson of 34 East Thirty-first street.

wick of 215 West Fifty-fourth street, and Dr. William Gilman Thompson of 34 East Thirty-Brst street.

Surgeon Ives, who had been in three Indian wars, testified that the condition of the soldiers in Cuba was as good as could have been expected. Dr. Stimson said that there was pleaty of food at Camp Wikoff, but he shought that notwithstanding the pressure brought to bear by anxious friends for the removal of patients, some typholi patients should not have been moved as soon as they were. Robert B. Roosevelt said that he was not in the war, and could not therefore tell of his own knowledge anything of interest to the enimission, but he would send a list of witnesses to the commission, houlding his nephew. Col. Roosevelt, who, he said, had been through the war. Miss Chadwick told of her efforts to relieve individual cases of discomfort at Camp Wikoff land of the sympathy of the men in general for each other. Dr. Thompson, who had been quoted in the newspapers as having made sweeping statements about filthy cans being allowed to remain near the tenis, said that he never saw but one digwean while he was at Camp Wikoff.

The commission early in the day decided to go to Montauk Point to-morrow morning, but inter concluded to settle the exact time of the trip at tacir meeting to-day. It was stated after the meeting vesterday that Col. Roosevelt, who had been included heretofore in the general invitation to appear before the commission this morning.

M Case Against Surgeon Duncan Dropped. ALEXANDRIA, Va., Nov. 21.-The case against Surgeon Dunean, a member of a Kansas regiment who was accused of descrating Confederate graves on the Manassas battlefield, has been dismissed. No witnesses could be found assainst bim. SERGT. DORSON'S DEATH.

Dr. Cox Says He Was Killed by Being Mored from the Hospital at Montauk.

Washington, Nov. 21.-Col. Denby of the War Investigating Commission took more testimony to-day relating to the death in New York of Sergt. Henry A. Dobson of the First District of Columbia Volunteer Regiment. Dr. S. Clifford Cox. Assistant Surgeon of the regiment, was the witness examined.

Dr. Cox testified that Dobson begged pite-ously not to be sent to the hospital. He said he wanted to go home with his regiment and march up Pennsylvania avenue with the boys. He did everything to cover up his condition so that he could go home. "I could not have diagnosed his case the first day I saw him, but the second I suspected typhoid fever, and the third day concluded I was correct; but it was a very mild case, and his condition, when he was sent to the hospital, was no worse than if he had been in the hospital all the time. There was no doubt that the boy was killed by being moved around. He should have been kept in the general hospital at Montauk until he recovered and was able to be discharged."

Q.-Was it customary at Montauk to sond such patients from the general hospital to New York? A.—Only on the request of their friends.

Q.-How do you account for his being sont to New York? A.—I am informed by the hospital steward that Mrs. Dobson asked him to use his influence to have Sergt. Dobson sent away from the general hospital.

Q.-Then your opinion is that it was wrong to send him to New York? A.—I tis.

Q.-And it aggravated his disease? A.—Yee, sir. And, in addition, he had a bad heart, and moving him was likely to bring on heart disease. the second I suspected typhoid fever, and the

DRINKING AMONG ARMY DOCTORS. Dr. Washburn's Criticism on Those Who

Dr. Wickes Washburn of 21 East Twentyfirst street, who spent five weeks at Camp Wikoff and was for a time in charge of the general hospital there as Assistant Surgeon under Col. Forwood of the Hospital Corps. spoke last night at Mott Memorial Hall, Madison avenue, near Twenty-sixth street, before a meeting of the New York Medical Association. He believed, he said, that the camp was excellent in its geographical situation and natural conditions of soil and drainage. The trouble had been at first that there was no general control over the hospitals, which was somewhat remedied after Col. Forwood took charge. Contract doctors, he added, were among the most efficient who served there, being less hambered by the chances of promotion than were those of the general army service.

"I did not at any time see any drinking among contract doctors," he continued. "I wish I could say the same about regular army doctors. Too often when anything wont wrong they said. Well, let's go have a drink on it."

The nurses at the camp, Dr. Washburn said, had been of great service, but there were not enough of them. The National Relief Society and Red Cross had also added much to the comfort of the sick soldiers. Dr. Washburn closed his talk with an exhibition of maps showing the situation of hospitals and general features of Cemp Wikoff. somewhat remedied after Col. Forwood took

THE TERESA ABANDONED.

Naval Officers and Wreckers Give Up All Special Cable Desputch to THE SUR

Nassau, N. P., Nov. 21.-The Merritt-Chapnan wrecking tug Merritt arrived here this morning from Cat Island, where she went to make an examination of the stranded cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa. She broke her propeller after entering the harbor. The United States repair ship Vulcan, which also went to Cat Island to aid if pessible in saving the cruiser, has started on her return to Norfolk.

The officers and experts who were charged with examining the wreck of the cruiser have decided that it would be useless to attempt to save her, and she has been abandoned to be ounded to pieces by the sea.
Washington, Nov. 21.—This despatch was

eceived at the Navy Department this after-

Nassau, Nov. 21.+ Abandoned Teresa 20th NASSAU, NOT. 21.7-Apandoned Teress Avan.
British local authorities, Governor and our
Consul notified. Consul asked to recover name
plate, flag, money, clothing and stores taken
by residents of the Bahamas who evidently believed Teresa subject to local jurisdiction.
Vulcan and Potomae salied same date for Norfolk.

The steamship Antilla from Nassau, which got here last night, reports that she made a trip to Cat Island from Nassau, and on Nov. 12 sent a boat to the wreck of the Maria Teresa, over which the seas were breaking as high as the tops of the funnel. The boat was in charge of Second Officer Edward Webber, and Chief Engineer Charles Biggam went along to see if there was any chance of pulling the cruiser off. The officers found her full of water up to the sea level but apparently not bilged. They also ascertained that the natives had removed everything movable that was of value. The natives said that there were only three feet of water in the Maria Teresa when she came aslore. Both military masts were gone by the board, one to port and the other to starboard. The engineer reports that with moper apparatus and favorable weather at that time the chances would have been very good for saving her.

THE FOUR NEW MONITORS.

Doubts Whether They Can Be Built Under the New Plans for the Price Named. WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 .- A conference between the Naval Board on Construction and representatives of the four shipbuilding firms to whom contracts were awarded for con structing the four monitors recently authorized by Congress will be held at the Navy Depart-ment to-morrow. The successful bidders are the Newport News Ship Building and Dry Dock Company of Virginia, the Bath Iron Works of Bath, Me., Lewis Nixon of Elizabethport N. J., and the Union Iron Works of San N. J., and the Union Iron Works of San Francisco. After the contracts had been awarded, the Navy Department decided to change the plans so as to provide for double turrets instead of a single turret on each, increased coal capacity and a number of other improvements. All four contractors were apparently willing to undertake the work under the new plans. Their bids had been unusually low, and it was understood by the department that there would be a sufficient surphis out of the appropriation of \$1,200,000 for each monitor to pay the contractors for making the improvements. It appears now, however, that some of the contractors have expressed doubts as to their ability to construct the new double-turret monitors within the limits of the appropriation, and to-morrow's meeting will be chiefly for the purpose of hearing-what these contractors have to say and to determine whether new contracts shall be executed. If the contractors decline to undertake the construction of the improved craft at \$1,200,000 each, the next step would be a recommendation to Congress for an additional appropriation. There is believed to be danger, however, that Congress may decide, in view of the criticisms made by Admiral Sampson, to annul the appropriation, and the Board on Construction and the contractors will consider the matter to-morrow in the light of the possibility that valuable contracts may be lost by apppealing to Congress. Francisco. After the contracts had been

ARIZONA'S SAILORS COMPLAIN. Charges Against Capt. Ames of Violating Maritime Laws and Regulations.

HONOLULU, Nov. 15. via San Francisco, Nov. 21.-Capt. C. W. Ames, master of the United States troopship Arizona, and Capt. Alexander W. Perry, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, have antagonized a dozen or more American seamen and several hundred American soldiers. The seamen have already entered a protest with two American Consuls. one at Hong Kong and one here, and have filed written complaints with Col. Ruhlin, the United States Quartermaster here.

Aside from charges of ill usage, upon which they do not lay particular stress, they charge gross violations of the United States maritime laws and regulations in regard to the shipping and discharging of sailors, and a determination, particularly on the part of Capt. Ames, to replace Americans in the crow with Chinese. The sailors say that of twenty-two white men who replaced the Chinese crew of the Arizona when she went into the service of the United States last August, not a single one remains aboard the ship. One or two deserted when the ship came here the first time; two were put ashore at Manila without even their personal effects and were left there; twelve were discharged at Hong Kong, though they protested to the American Cousul there, and the arizonal effects of the diance of the Consul's orders not to leave until he had investigated the matter. The remainder, including men who were shipped here on the first trip to Manila, were discharged here, though not before the American Consul, as the shipping laws require. laws and regulations in regard to the shipping

To Cure a Cold in One Day Take Lasative Brome Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it falls to cure. 25c. The gua-uine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.—adu. SENATOR QUAY INDICTED.

FOUR CHARGES OF MISUSING BANK FUNDS AND PUBLIC MONEY.

Omnibus Indictment for Conspiracy Against Former State Treasurers of Penusylvania-Little Delay Expected in the Prosecution-Men Accused with Him.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21 .- Four indictments charging conspiracy to misuse the funds of the People's Bank of Philadelphia were found by the Grand Jury of Philadelphia county to-day against United States Senator Matthew S Quay. The first two bids accuse Senator Quay of conspiring with John S. Hopkins, the cashier of the bank, who killed himself, to use unlawfully the money of the bank in stock specultions. The third accuses Senator Quay jointly with his son, Richard R. Quay, and Benjamin J. Haywood, at the time State Treasurer. of unlawfully converting to their use \$100,000 of the money of the Commonwealth. The fourth accuses Quay and Haywood of conspiracy with Hopkins, the cashier; with William Livsey, William B. Hart, Henry E. Boyer, John M. Morrison and Samuel M. Jackson former State Treasurers, since May, 1986, and with Charles H. McKee, to use unlawfully for

with Charles H. McKee, to use unlawfully for their profit certain large sums of the public money of the Commonwealth deposited at the People's Bank. A fifth indictment was found against Haywood separately, charring him with lending unlawfully public money of the State.

This evening District Attorney Graham notified counsel for Quay and Haywood that their clients would be called to plead to the indictments on Wednesday morning. It is expected that A. S. L. Shields, the leading counsel for the defence, will demur to the indictments on the ground of insufficient time to read them and prepare a plea. The Court is not likely to grant a delay of more than twenty-four hours, so that the Quay prosecution may begin in the Criminal Court in a few days.

twenty-four hours, so that the Quay prosecution may begin in the Criminal Court in a few days.

Sevator Quay came to the city this morning with his son, Richard R. Quay. He was informed of the finding of the Grand Jury a few minutes after the bills were presented. He refused to make any comments at that time.

The fourth indictment has given rise to some speculation as to the probable scope of the trial. This bill names all the State Treasurers in office since May, 1888, as parties to a conspiracy to use unlawfully and make profits out of public money. The first of these State Treasurers was Quay himself. He resigned the office on Aug. 24, 1887, to enter the contest for United States Senator, and William Livsey, the cashier of the Treasurer, was appointed to succeed him in September and served until the following May. William B. Hart, the next State Treasurer, died in office in 1884, and Livsey, who was still cashier, was again appointed for the unexpired term. Henry K. Boyer, now Superintendent of the United States Mint in Philadelphia and twice Speaker of the House in a Quay Legislature, succeeded Hart, and then followed Morrison. Jacksun and Haywood. Livsey, who was State Treasurer just before Quay, remained for three successive terms as cashier of the Treasury, and then suddenly disappeared from Harrisburg while rumors of an investigation were going about. He has not been heard of by the public since. It is said that he was last seen at the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893. There have been mysterious rumors lately that he would follow the example of Gideon Marsh and come back and tell all he knows.

OCCUPATION OF CUBA DELAYED. Troops Cannot Be Sent to Clenfueges Be fore Jan. 1.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.-Advices have been received at the War Department from the United States Commissioners in Havana which has led to a postponement of the plans for occupying Cienfuegos with a United States gar rison next month. It has been decided, in ecordance with this information, not to estab lish the American garrison in Clenfuegos until Jan. 1, and a telegram to this effect was sent to Major-Gen. James H. Wilson to-day as follows

"It is found impossible to occupy Cienfuego before the 1st of January. In view of these altered conditions, the Secretary of War directs that you give such orders concerning the brigade designated for this service as will meet the situation. Acknowledge receipt and report

There was a rumor at the War Department this afternoon that the Government's decision was an outcome of unfavorable advices received from the Peace Commission in Paris and the consequent belief that hostilities against Spain would be immediately resumed This report was promptly denied, however, by leading officials of the department. It was explained that the Spanish authorities had reported that the evacuation of garrisons in southern Cuba would be greatly facilitated by using Cientuegos as a point of embarkation for the Spanish troops. It was evident that to use this port for the embarkation of Spanish troops simultaneously with the debarkation of the United States forces would result in overtaxing the facilities of the harbor and wharves. This Government, therefore, consented to postpone the date of occupation.

Without doubt the Government was more willing to grant this request of the Spanish authorities from the fact that the War Department now has at its disposal only three trans-This report was promptly denied, however, by

willing to grant this request of the Spanish authorities from the fact that the War Lepartment now has at its disposal only three transport vessels, not including those employed in making regular trips between New York and points in Cuba and Porto Rico. An official of the department said to-day that he feared the Government had been a little hasty in disposing of a part of its transport fleet before it became certain that hostilities with Spain would not be resumed. Several first-class transports herotofore used by the War Department in carrying troops are now in course of repairs, which will not be completed for some time.

One of the principal reasons for occupying Clenfuegos was to afford relief to the plantners on the south side of Cuba, by bringing in, before the planting season begins, the needed implements and supplies under the lower tariff of the United States military authorities. With this end in view, another port on the southern coast will probably be selected and notice given the Spanish Commission of its early occupation. The first order for the transportation of United States troops to Havana province was lasued to-day. This provides for sending four companies of the Second United States Voiunteer Engineers at once. It is expected that this detachment will sail from Savannah tomorrow on the transport Florida, and it is acheduled to arrive at Port Tamps on Wednesday and to reach Havana by sunrise of Friday morning. The engineers will be used in building wharves and in other work connected with the establishment of camp sites for the main garrison. The War Department has informed Major-Gen. Wade that it has been decided not to send more than 12,000 troops to Havana province this winter. This number includes only about half of the force originally destined for that province.

SALVAGE FROM THE SPANISH SHIPS Steamship Senior Arrives Here After Land-

ing Her Cargo at Norfolk. The German steamship Senior, which has been under charter to the Merritt & Chapman Wreeking Company since June 28, arrived last evening from Norfolk. She was engaged at Santiago more than two months ass salving material from the wrecked Spanish saiving material from the wrecked Spanish warships.

She landed at the Norfolk Navy Yard four 5½-inch guns taken from the Maria Teresa and Almirante Oquendo, ten guns of various calibres from the Cristobal Colon, a large quantity of one-round and six-pound shells, 250 5½-inch shells, 100 13-inch shells, 100 powder canisters, one anchor, a lot of chain, forty barrels of wine and the safe of the Cristobal Colon.

PAYING OFF THE SECOND N. J. VOLS. Paterson Overrun by the Men Home to Be

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 21.—This city was over-run to-day by the Second Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, who came here to be mustered out. The Paymasters were to have arrived at 10 A. M., and the soldiers were around the armory at that time. After two hours of waiting the at that time. After two hours of waiting the men became restless, and at 1 P. M. many of them had broken loose. At 4 o'clock the Paymasters, Majors Clarke and Grant, arrived, but they had not the money with them. The money, \$100,000, came to-night, and two of the companies were paid off.

Mrs. Cole of Jacksonville is here with accounts to the amount of \$600 against the soldiers for meals furnished to them when in camp.

SENATOR HOAR'S OPINION.

He Thinks We Should Set the People of the Boston, Nov. 21.-Senator Hoar was interviewed by telephone this afternoon as to the

Spanish situation. He said: "I think we should set the people of the Philippines on their feet and let them govern themselves. My opinion is that if the United states acquire the Philippine Islands to govern them as a subject or vassal State, the destruc-tion of the American republic will date from the Administration of William McKinley."

Christmas Novelties. Dempsey & Carroll, 36 West Twenty-third Street

GEN. WOOD FIGHTING SMALLPOX. Enforced Vaccination in Gibara-American

Troops Escape the Disease. Special Cable Desputch to THE BUH. SANTIAGO BE CUBA, Nov. 21.—The courier who was sent across the island to Col. Duncan Hood, at Holguin, returned this morning with the intelligence that the smallpox epidemic in Gibara is abating slightly under American management. Two thousand cases have been isolated, and more than 500 citizens have been

Col. Hood, in a report to Gen. Wood, says that not a single American soldier has been attacked by the disease. The people at first objected to being vaccinated, not understanding the purpose of the operation. It was necessary in a few instances to use military force to compel some of the objectors to submit to vaccina-tion. Col. Hood had placards explaining the matter printed in Spanish and scattered through the town, and gradually popular prejudice against the American physicians and their method of fighting the disease was overcome. Col. Hood's medical officer, Capt. R. S. Woodson, was treating 1,500 cases when the courier left Gibara. The town has been placed n good sanitary condition.

Col. Hood has established American rule in the city of Holguin by appointing as Mayor Col. José Bodriguez, who was formerly com-mander of the Cuban forces in the Holguin district. Col. Rodriguez did not get his com alssion until he accepted American supremacy. He promised to retain in office the Spanish municipal employees who were indored by

the best people of the town.

Col. Hood informs Gen. Wood that he has organized a mounted rural police force of seventyive men, and that he will soon have them in shape for active service. They will be paid \$36 a month. They are required to furnish their own horses and equipment.

Gen. Wood has authorized the organization of forces on the same plan in the Manzanillo. Baracoa, and Guantanamo districts.

Gen. Wood has instructed Col. Hood not to attempt to occupy the city of Holguin with a military force until he is prepared to go there and effectually fight the smallpox epidemic. He is not able to combat the disease in Holguin at present ewing to the small medical corps at his disposal and the limited quantity of medical supplies on hand.

The courier reported that many Cuban soldiers had been sent home on unlimited fur-loughs by their commanders, and were now engaged in clearing their land and putting in mall crops for their maintenance through the winter. A few bands had refused to disband. however, and had taken to the hills. They had committed no acts of violence and the highways were safe.

The revenue cutter Manning sailed for the United States to-day, with Capt. Shoemaker. Chief of the Revenue Marine Service, aboard, Capt. Shoemaker told the correspondent of THE Sun that he had made a thorough inspection of the coast of Santiago province and was satisfied that one revenue cutter was needed here to prevent infractions of the Revenue law. He rould recommend that one of the best boats in the service be sent to Gen. Wood to be used s a cutter, and also to transport him quickly to different parts of the province

SPAIN'S EVACUATION OF CUBA.

panish Government Orders Ten Mor Steamers to Take Soldiers Home. Special Cable Despatch to THE BUN.

MADRID, Nov. 21, via Biarritz.-The Spanish Transatlantic Company has received instructions from the Government to enter into con tracts for ten more steamers. Each vessel must have accommodations for 2,000, and is to make each two voyages to Cuba to bring soldiers from the island. The company has received offers of steamers from German shipowners. but they have not been accepted, the terms being regarded as exorbitant.

GEN. RUIZ RIVERA RELEASED. spaniards Liberate the Cuban General fron the Military Prison at Barcelona.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUS. BARCELONA, Nov. 21.-The Cuban General, Ruiz Rivera, who was captured by Gen. Hernandez de Velasco in March, 1897, and who had been a prisoner in the Montinich fort here since the beginning of the present year, has been released. He was seriously ill, and as imprisonment threatened his life the Government decided to liberate him. He has gone to

VICTORY FOR GEN. RIOS?

The Spanish Governor Reports That He Has Special Cable Despatch to THE BUN.

Madnid, Nov. 21.—Gen. Rice, Governor of the Visayas Islands, telegraphs that he has severely defeated the advanced lines of the insurgents, who are fortifying the shore against an expected attack by the Spaniards at Hollo. Gen. Rios adds that he has shot twenty-five captured rebels and condemned sixty-nine

RED CROSS RELIEF IN CUBA. Two of Miss Barton's Agents Report Need of Food and Medicine.

others to hard labor.

Miss Clara Barton has received a letter from J. K. Elwell, a Red Cross agent in Cuba, who is in charge of the distribution of relief supplies around Cardenas. He says it is necessary for the Red Cross agents to visit personally every village in their territory to make certain that the supplies reach those for whom they are intended. The conditions are still very bad, he says, and the amount of supplies available is not nearly equal to the demands. Dr. Egan, who went to Cuba with Miss Barton, is still there and has recently been working with Mr. Elweil. Of their work at Jovellanos the latter

relates this incident:
"When we arrived yesterday we found lying in the Morgue what the doctor told us was a dead Chinaman who had been picked up on the street by the police. The doctor shrugged his shoulders and said, 'Starved to death.' Dr. Egan soon discovered he was still breathing. In a few minutes he brought him to, and in an hour he was eating crackers and milk and feel-ing yery comfortable. By stiff work yesterday the doctor succeeded in getting quite a number of women and children in the hospital

the doctor succeeded in getting quite a number of women and children in the hospital. They were all well washed and put in fairly clean beds."

Mr. G. W. Hyatt, who is distributing Red Cross supplies in Havana province, writes from Guanabacca: "I am importuned for medicines every day by doctors having in their charge great numbers of starving women and children. As to cots, when I tell you that the Civil Hospital here has two sick or dead in every one cot, and numbers on the floor, you may imagine the condition of this hospital. If the tents were mine I would make a model camp, and place some or as many as I could accommodate of the starving women and children in it. This camp would be surrounded by a high fence, with a guard stationed at the only door. I would build a kitchen and supply them with cooked food. Food is the principal great want: soap and water help very much.

"The Mayor of Santa Cruz and Jibacca, two little scaport towns near here, last week brought in a schooner fifty of the starving women and children of those places to Havana and left them on the wharf; two died on the wharf after they left the vessel. The Mayor then came here to get some relief, but I could not help him. Deaths registered the past year from July to July 5.708, more than one-third of the population. I sincerely hope that the President of the United States will not draw back from work now; if help was ever needed it is needed now more than ever."

NAVY YARD NOTES.

Services of Eighty Men Dispensed With Massachusetts Takes on Supplies.

Owing to lack of work in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, forty men were discharged from the construction department and torty from the steam engineering bureau yesterday. This makes 150 men who have been discharged in the last ten days.

The hospital ship Solace is being coaled at the Tompkinsville anchorage. She will come up to the yard for stores and supplies before salling for Forto Rico. A quantity of stores and supplies was taken on board the battleship Massachusetts yester-

day.

The steam tug Trafle was taking on stores yesterday for the League Island Navy Tard.

Brill Brothers.
OUTHITERS TO UEL

Great Clothing Sale!

We have just purchased the entire suit stock of three of the best Wholesale Clothing Houses in New York City-houses that manufacture their clothing under their personal supervision in their own factory—no sweat-shop work. The total amount of the purchase was 2,300 suits, not one less; if any, there are a few more than this amount. This purchase is one of the best we have ever made, as the goods are from medium grade to the best. The make is such that after one of two years' wear by the customer he is sure to look at the label and come back to us for his next Clothing wants.

Our business is growing—due to the fact that we sell the best makes. We patronize New York City Manufacturers, thus giving the best workmanship and style. These houses are of such a high class that we are not allowed to use their names publicly in this advertisement, but we will tell you who they are if you are curious enough to inquire at any of our stores; we are allowed to do that.

> The Suits are placed on sale to-day; there are plenty of them, so that you can come to-day or to-morrow; the sooner you come the better choice you

You will agree with us, if you find something to suit you, that you will have made one of the best clothing purchases of your life. We will alter to fit without extra charge. To those who have never traded with us we wish to say that we refund money freely for any unsatisfactory purchases. We want the men who have some regard for well-made clothing-

will be ready purchasers.

clothing that holds its shape-to come and see these goods. We know they

worsteds, in the new stripes and the new checks, patterns enough to satisfy any one. These suits are well worth \$20.00. The price during this sale. Lot of Special Swell Tailor-Made Suits, made of the best American worsteds and some foreign worsteds, 3 or 4 button sacks, trousers cut narrow, and worsteds, 3 or 4 button sacks, trousers can have all the extra finish in the way of linings and trimmings that can be put in the best ready-made clothing. Suits that are well worth \$25.00 to \$30.00 in any ordinary

Men's Extra Fine Suits, made of the best silk mixed

business, during this sale..... Men's Overcoats. We have the pure wool frieze or blue and black kerseys, at \$7.50 and \$8.50, and if you want some-\$10.00 thing extra good—something that is really special value—we have one with satin shoulders and fancy worsted lining at...

Men's Well-Made Kersey Overcoats, in blue, black and brown, manufactured from the very best material, some silk lined throughout, others with silk yokes and fancy linings. Price for this sale.....

Men's Overcoats in Kersey, Irish frieze and meltons, in blue, Oxfords or brown, of material that stamps them as the best the moment you see them, lined with the best material, either silk, satin or plaid wool lining, some made in the new box (loose back) shapes; also, body fitting for the sedate business men. Price during this sale..... \$18.00

We have Overcoats at \$20.00, \$25.00 and up to \$30.00; these are made of specially selected cloths such as you will find at the swell tailors'. We do not charge as high as they do, but we alter to fit, and if we do not please you after alteration, which we do free of charge, we will refund your money. We carry a complete line of Full Dress Suits, Tuxedo Coats, Vicunas, Prince Albert Coats and Vests.

Our Hat Department shows Derbys and Alpines at \$1.69, \$2.00 and \$2.85. Of course, all the new and popular shapes.

Our Shoe Department is also up to date both in price and styles. Our stores are open Saturday evenings. Our Harlem and Sixth avenue stores carry a line of Boys' and Children's Clothing. Our Furnishing Goods Department is ready to fill all the wants of man

in the way of Neckwear, Shirts, Underwear and other furnishing requisites. rill Brothers
Advertisers of Facts.

FOUR STORES:

Chambers Street.

47 Cortlandt St., between Church and Greenwich. 211 Sixth Avenue, near 14th Street. 125th Street, Corner 3d Avenue.

VIRGINIA'S WAR CLAIM SETTLED.

It Amounted to \$3,000 and Was Credited in the State Department to the Government. WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.-The Comptroller of the Treasury to-day settled the claim of Virginia for \$3,000 for money expended in fitting out troops for the late war by giving the State out troops for the late war by giving the State credit for that amount on what it owes the National Government. Virginia State bonds are held by the Government to the amount of \$563,000, which the State has long owed the Government. Consequently, when it cresented a bill for \$3,000 which it had expended on troops for the war with Spain, the Comptroller cancelled the obligation by crediting that amount on the State's debt, leaving due \$500,000. Other States owe money to the General Government in sums running from a few thousands to half a million. Among them are North Carolina, Arkansas, South Carolina, Florida, Tennessee and Texas, the entire indebtedness, including that of Virginia, being \$1,485,000. When these States send in their bills they will undoubtedly be paid in the same manner as Virginia.

Lord& Taylor. Tuesday, Nov. 22d.

Ladies' Trimmed Hats, \$12.00,

Much below former prices.

Broadway & 20th St.

ANDIRONS, FENDERS.

Gas Logs, Fire Sets and Screens. We have just received from Paris a large importation of ANDIRONS, FENDERS and SCREENS, in LOUIS XVI. and ROCOCO STYLES. Have also added to our large stock new goods of our own exclusive design, which we are seiling at

MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. Conover Fireplace Mfg. Co., 7 and 9 West 30th Street, Near Fifth Avenue.

COLORED CITIZENS PROTEST

Meeting in Washington to Condemn the Outrages in the South. WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 .- At a largely attended meeting to-night of colored citizens of the city. called for the purpase of protesting against the treatment of their race in North and South Carolina, resolutions were adopted denouncing the outrages, and a committee was appointed

to present them to President McKinley.

Resolutions were also adopted requesting the President to recommend to Congress the im mediate passage of a Federal election law for the protection of all classes of cit-izens and declaring that, as the Executive of a former Administration had seen fit, without the consent of the Governor of Illinois, to send troops into that State under the pretence of protecting the United States mails, the same methods might have been resorted to in North and South Carolina when it was ascertained "that neither Governor of those States attempted to protect certain citizens"

Carolina when it was ascertained "that neither Governor of those States attempted to protect certain citizens."

Among the speakers was former Gov. Pinchback of Louisiana, who urged against violent methods. To accomplish what you want." he said, "do not indulge in wholesale denunciation of the whites. We constitute a hopeless minority, and of ourselves can do nothing here or elsewhere. We are at the absolute mercy of the whites, and to them we must make a sober and calm appeal. We are confronted by the gravest situation in the world. We see people of our race persecuted, murdered and ostracized by law. The people of the South are the most wonderful of the world. Twenty-five years ago they attempted to destroy the Union. To-day they rule it. If such a people can accomplish such things what can you hope to do? What chance have you with them? The whole negro race must appeal to the good judgment of the white people. Ten years ago color prejudices had almost vanished. Only here and there among the illiterate whites were negroes ostracized. To-day our power is annihilated, our voting force destroyed. We not only feel its ating here, but all over this land. But I conjure you to be temperate, to make an appeal to the reason and justice of the American white people. The people is the last court of resort, and the people embraces all political parties. We must therefore appeal irrespective of party and not wage a political war against any party. Make the appeal to the white men of the South. I know the Souther people.

Sleeping Car Looted by Thieves. WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Thieves obtained be tween \$600 and \$1,000 in money and jewelry on the Pennsylvania train from New York arriving here at 4 o'clock this morning.

The sleeping car Stratford was practically looted, a number of the Dassengers reporting losses. W. V. R. Berry of this city lost \$600 worth of jewelry, and various sums of money were taken from other passengers.

Death of Private Stuckey of the Forty-

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The War Department has received from Gen. Brooke at Ponce a message announcing the death on Nov. 19 from typhoid fever of Private Arthur Stuckey. Company E. Forty-seventh New York Volunteers.

Gunboat for New York Naval Militia. WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The Navy Department to-day directed that the gunboat Alleer. a converted yacht, be turned over to the State of New York for the use of the navai militia of Brooklyn.

Six cents a day

For 6 cents a day, weak, pale, debilitated men, women and children can have health and strength



A dollar box contains fifty tablets. Three tablets a day should be taken. Thus a box lasts 17 days.

You should not, however, take Ferratin Tablets because the treatment costs only six cents a day. You should take them because they are the standard iron food for the blood, and restore color to the face, strength to the body, and improve the appetite. They make people weigh more, and build up solld, healthy flesh. At all druggists.

Milkman's Skull Fractured. Frank Hughes, 27 years old, of 528 West Fifty-third street, is in Boosevelt Hospital with a fractured skull. Hughes, who is a milkman in the employ of P. O. Smith's Sons. of 872 Sixth avenue, went out on his route as usual yesterday, but at noon returned home with a bandaged head and a bruised face. He told his wife that a man had followed him through West Fifty-third street, and, when near Seventh avenue, had struck him from behind, cutting his head and knocking him down. He became unconscious later, so was taken to the hospital.

Real Horses and Horse Dealers on the Stage The Casino stage had Charles F. Bates and John S. Bratton, a St. Louis horse dealer, as experimental attractions last night in Dangerous Maid." The experiment will not be continued. The two horse dealers walked be continued. The two horse dealers was no in from the wings and pretended that they couldn't decide which was the best of three crow-buit nags that were brought on hooded and blanketed. Beveral persons laughed when Mr. Bates was introduced as Skinny Bates.



